



Please replace the paragraph at page 7, paragraph [0018], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0018] In order to achieve the above objects, inventors of the present application made diligent efforts and found that the above objects can be achieved by using a resin that is obtainable by graft modification of a raw material, propylene-based random copolymer resin having a melting temperature (Tm), measured with a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) of 50 to ~~135°C~~ 130°C selected from propylene-based random copolymers polymerized by using a metallocene catalyst as a polymerization catalyst, the graft modification using an unsaturated carboxylic acid and/or its derivative singly or together with a (meth)acrylic acid compound, thereby completing the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, paragraph [0026], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0026] The propylene-based random copolymer used in the present invention has a melting point (Tm) of 50 to ~~135°C~~ 130°C, and preferably 70 to 90°C, measured with a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). This melting point is relatively low for copolymers. If the melting point is higher than ~~135°C~~ 130°C, the melt viscosity of the modified resin increases and the workability in aqueous conversion process is impaired. Contrarily, if the melting point is lower than 50°C, the crystallinity is lost, so that adhesive strength to materials, blocking resistance, water resistance, and gasohol resistance are impaired.

Please replace the paragraph at page 32, paragraph [0080], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0080] Adhesion to aluminum foil:

An aluminum foil not treated with a rolling oil was coated with the above toluene solution using a #16 Meyre bar, and dried for 24 hours at room temperature. After drying, the resultant foil was overlapped with a non-oriented polypropylene film and heat sealed using No.276 heat seal tester (Yasuda Seiki Seisakusyo Ltd.) under the condition of 1.5  $\text{kg/cm}^2$   $\text{kgf/cm}^2$ , 200°C, and 1 second. The resultant test piece was cut into 15 mm width, and the sealed films were peeled from each other using a tension tester at 100 mm/min., and the peel strength was measured. The test was repeated three times, and an average value is shown as a result. The result is shown in Table 1.

Please replace the paragraph at page 34, paragraph [0085], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0085] Test 4: Primer test

The above toluene solution was sprayed on an ultrahigh-rigid polypropylene plate so that the dry thickness of the coating was in the range of 10 to 15  $\mu\text{m}$ , and dried at 80°C for 30 minutes. Then a two-liquid type top coating white paint was sprayed thereon so that the dry thickness of the coating was in the range of 45 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , kept for 15 minutes at room temperature, and then baking was conducted at 90°C for 30 minutes. The specimen was kept for 3 days at room temperature, and then a test similar to that for the paint as described above below was conducted. The result is shown in Table 2.

Please replace the paragraph at page 36, paragraph [0096], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0096] [Heat seal test]

An ink was applied to a surface untreated PP in the same manner as the adhesive tape peeling test, and dried for 24 hours at room temperature. After drying, the resultant coating

surfaces were overlapped with each other, and heat sealed using No.276 heat seal tester (Yasuda Seiki Seisakusyo Ltd.) under the condition of  $1.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ ,  $110^\circ\text{C}$ , and 3 seconds. The resultant test piece was cut into 15 mm width, and the sealed films were peeled from each other using a tension tester at 100 mm/min., and the peel strength was measured. The test was repeated three times, and an average value is shown as a result.

Please replace the paragraph at page 48, paragraph [0124], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0124] [Heat seal strength test]

On a polypropylene film or PET film not having subjected to a surface treatment, a water-based resin composition was applied using a #7 Meyre bar, and dried at room temperature for 15 hours. After drying, coated surfaces were overlapped with each other and heat sealed using No.296 heat seal tester (Yasuda Seiki Seisakusyo Ltd.) under the condition of  $1.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ ,  $90^\circ\text{C}$ , and 10 second. The resultant test piece was cut into 1.5 cm width, and peeled using a tension tester with a 5 kilogram weight at 100 mm/min., and the peel strength was measured. The test was repeated three times, and an average value was taken as a result.

Please replace the paragraph at page 49, paragraph [0128], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0128] As shown in Table 4, among copolymers produced using a metallocene catalyst, those added with acrylic acid in graft modification showed good results in all evaluations. As to those not added with acrylic acid, good evaluation results other than compatibility were observed. When a Ziegler-Natta catalyst was used in place of the metallocene catalyst, the blocking resistance, adhesive strength, and heat seal strength were

significantly impaired. Even when the metallocene catalyst was used, if the copolymer had a weight average molecular weight equal to or more than 200,000 and a melting point of ~~135°C~~  
130°C or higher, high melt viscosity resulted and a water-based resin composition could not be obtained upon aqueous conversion. As is evident from Example 13, even when the solid concentration of the water-based resin composition was increased, the level of physical property was kept good, revealing suitability for high solidification.